

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1859.

**Sixth Congressional District.**  
The Democratic Convention for the Sixth Congressional district of North Carolina, which met at Winston, Forsyth County, on the 12th instant, re-nominated the present incumbent, Hon. A. M. Scales, by acclamation, R. L. Patterson, Esq., of Forsyth, having introduced the following resolution which passed unanimously:

Resolved, That we the delegates from the counties composing the 6th Congressional District of North Carolina, in Democratic Convention assembled, still adhering to the time honored principles of our creed, endorse the course of our able and talented Representative, the Hon. A. M. Scales, and tender him our thanks for the generally satisfactory manner in which he has discharged his duties, and we hereby re-nominate him as our candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States, and we pledge to him a renewal of our confidence and support.

The "Opposition" Convention which met at Winston on the same day, nominated Gen. J. M. Leach, of Davidson, throwing poor Puryear overboard. Scales had felled the Col. so badly, that his party friends were afraid to risk him again, so they took up the Gen.

We can assure our contemporaries of the Fayetteville Carolinian, that we have no sort of desire to prolong the discussion of the Convention question. Let them review the history of the matter and they will see that we did not commence it—that we did not give occasion for any of the apparent bitterness which has crept into it—that, perhaps, had they fully examined our position before attacking it, they would have been saved all the trouble of such a controversy or discussion, and we the faithful necessity of replying in a tone which we never willingly adopt towards a political opponent, much less towards those whom we were and are anxious to regard as friends and co-operators. Our replies have in all cases been to the articles of the *Carolinian*, and drawn out by these articles. We commend the rule avowed by the *Carolinian*, never to deal in matters of a personal nature. It is a good and a wise rule. If they will simply take our words hereafter according to their obvious meaning, and believe us to be plain, good-natured, straightforward Democrats, with no ulterior ends to serve, they will be much nearer the mark than they have recently been, and our relations will then be as we honestly and sincerely desire them to be—perfectly friendly and cordial.

## Interesting Letters.

The Washington *Constitution* of yesterday, received here this morning contains a very interesting letter from Commissioner Bowlin to the President of the United States. It is dated "Paraguay Commission, Asuncion, Feb. 11th, 1859," and gives an account of the several steps taken by the commission and of their final result.

It would appear from this letter, the great length of which precludes its insertion to-day, that on the first arrival of the United States expedition in the waters of the La Plata, the feeling of the several States on the banks of that great system of rivers was one of mingled hostility and apprehension. The Commissioner found this case at Montevideo, the Capital of Uruguay, but after having obtained an interview with the President, and explained matters to him in the state of things changed.

At Parana, the Capital of the Argentine Confederation, the Commissioner met Gen. Urquiza, the President of the Confederation, who offered his mediation, which Mr. Bowlin could not accept, but expressed a willingness to avail himself of Gen. Urquiza's friendly offices.

The U. S. Commissioner arrived at Asuncion on the 24th January—found the Paraguayans cold and distant—addressed himself to the Secretary of State and arranged for an interview with the President—had a very pleasant interview with Lopez, who was very polite—Commissioner was also very polite, and Lopez was very much flattered by the politeness of the Commissioner. The President and the Commissioner met from day to day and arranged things in a friendly manner—By the settlement agreed upon, we make a new treaty with changes liberalizing it, a Convention to settle the Company's claim, ten thousand dollars to the family of the soldier killed on the Water-Witch, receive a satisfactory letter of regrets and apology for this affair, and the treatment of the government agents, with permission to explore the rivers.

At the close of the meeting, Lopez made the Commissioner a little speech, thanking him for his courtesy—spoke of Paraguay standing alone, and he (Lopez), translated by foreign ministers, who created the difficulties by withholding from him the respect due to his position. Lopez at the first ceremonial interview, met Mr. Bowlin, with his *chapman* under his arm, and not on his head as had been represented to be his custom.

All the talk about the wealth, power, or formidable preparation of the Dictator of Paraguay, is, of course, fabulous. The people were much alarmed at our expedition, and much relieved when peace was made. The State is a small one, claiming some six hundred thousand inhabitants and having scarcely four hundred thousand, and they nearly all Indians of the Guarani race, civilized under the rigid rule of the Jesuits. They are neither an industrious nor a warlike people. Their freedom from revolutions has given them a greater apparent prosperity than their neighbors—their country is fertile, their climate delightful and their own dispositions light hearted and indolent, and they seem to enjoy themselves.

## Mexico.

There are few things that show the state of things in Mexico more plainly, or exhibit the decline of the Spanish race there so forcibly as a glance at the present leaders of the "liberal" party in that country. Alvarez, the old Chief of the Southern Pacific coast of the republic is a pinto, that is to say, he is about as near to being a pure Indian as a man can be with any mixed blood at all in his veins, and his forces are nearly all Indians. Juarez, to whom some of our enthusiastic believers in the "virtue liberty and independence" of proclamations look for the salvation of Mexico, is perhaps less of a white man than old Alvarez himself.

With a mosaic population, variegated like the leaves of autumn, or rather like different shades of brown sugar and black molasses candy—with the old jealousies of race hardly softened by this queer conglomeration, while all unity of feeling or of action is necessarily impossible, we really cannot share those hopes for the regeneration of Mexico, which some of our people seem honestly to entertain.

A gallery of *fac-similes* of Mexican "statesmen" and "generals" would be a queer study for the naturalist, Caucasian, and African, and Aztec, and Apache, and all manner of wild and civilized races mixed up beyond the power of mortal man to classify, or understand, and this is to make a nation, and these people are to be its sages and its heroes!

Court this week at Smithville, His Honor Judge Heath presiding. The trial of the younger Simmons on a charge of murder is the only capital case that we know of. The elder Simmons, who was convicted here last Fall, but whose case an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, we presume be sentenced at the at term of the Superior Court for this County, to commence next week, the Supreme Court having affirmed the action of the Court below and refused to grant a new trial.

The receipts from Mr. Everett's oration at Newbern, the Progress says, cannot fall under \$600. The citizens of Charlotte have appointed a committee to request Mr. E. to deliver his oration in their thriving town.

The Scales Trial progresses slowly. On Wednesday, the ninth day, Miss Octavia Ridgely a visitor at Mr. Scales house was examined for the purpose of showing the State of mind of the defendant immediately previous to the killing of Key. Scales was evidently very much affected. Bridget Duffy was recalled by the defence to testify mainly with regard to the waiving of a handkerchief by Key, which the defence says was done as a signal to Mrs. Scales, but which the prosecution contends was done at a dog which came out of Mr. Scales house and fawned on Mr. Key. Bridget's testimony goes to show that the dog had nothing to do with the handkerchief waiving.

The evidence on Thursday was of the same general character as that previously offered for the defence. A Mr. Woodbridge testified to Scales' state of mind before the shooting of Key—to Key's waving a handkerchief, apparently as a signal to Mrs. Scales, etc.

Witness had made a communication to Mr. Scales on the day preceding the death of Mr. Key. Mr. Ould objected to this being admitted as testimony. Some argument ensued between counsel; Mr. Stanton, one of the lawyers for the defence, replied to Mr. Ould with much vehemence. He accused Mr. Ould, the District Attorney, of having his hands imbrued in blood, and of remorselessly hunting a man down in a spirit of vengeance. Mr. Ould retorted with considerable bitterness. He spoke of Mr. Stanton's resorting to the contemptible trick of tragical parlance, and as acting like a bully and a bruiser. But he (Mr. Ould) scorned a mean man, who would come here to get into personal collisions. Some of the counsel for the defence are here as tragedians, some as comedians, and some as walking gentlemen of the company.

Mr. Stanton arose and spoke very warmly. He said he would not reply to the observations of the opposite counsel, and he concluded by saying that he scorned his acquaintance after the exhibition he had made. There was some applause and great excitement among the crowd. When Mr. Stanton sat down, he was quivering in every limb with passion. Mr. Ould left the Court room at the end of half an hour, and a challenge is expected.

Mr. Carlisle continued the argument on behalf of the prosecution. The Judge ruled against the admission of the testimony. The defence must prove that the prisoner was insane, and not say that if he was not mad he ought to have been.

John Keller, Jeremiah Coy, A. Young, Charles E. Bacon, S. S. Parker, William Ratley, Frederick Wilbur, T. J. Brown, and Jacob Wagner were examined. They nearly all testify to the habit of making signals by Key, and that these signals or handkerchief wavings were similar to those on the Sunday of his death, which it is alleged, being seen by Scales, operated with other things to stir him up to that point of frenzy that resulted in his killing Key.

There was also some testimony about the house in fifteenth street, but the precise object we cannot quite make out.

The case was continued on Saturday, a large portion of the time being taken up by the arguments of counsel as to the admissibility of testimony. The argument was postponed to admit of the Court taking some official notice of the death of the Hon. Geo. M. Bibb, which took place on the 14th instant. Mr. Bibb had formerly filled the positions of Chancellor of the State of Kentucky, of a Senator in Congress, and a Cabinet Minister, and was distinguished by the possession of all the qualities that eminently fitted him to discharge acceptably the duties of these positions.

The Austrian possessions in Italy contain a population little if at all exceeding five millions of people, and yet she has an army there computed at two hundred and twenty thousand men of all arms; her positions are strengthened by fortifications at every important point, and these fortifications bristle with cannon. The area of the Lombardo-Venitian kingdom, being the Austrian possessions in Italy, is stated at 17,511 square miles, while that of North Carolina is estimated at 50,704 square miles, or three times greater than the Austrian dominions in Italy about which so much talk is made. No wonder that the people groan under a rule that requires for its maintenance such a force as this, being one to every twenty-two of population, including men, women and children, a proportion greater than has ever before prevailed in the history of any civilized country. It can hardly be looked upon as surprising that Piedmont looks upon this terrible array of men as a menace to her independence, or that she should like to come to some other arrangement. With all the talk of peace it is hard to see how this state of things can continue, or how warfare preparations should go on as they are still going without resulting in some outbreak at an early day.

## Cuba.

There are certainly no many false rumors about Cuba as about any other place of its size on earth, and we cannot but think that the reported insurrection there now, is a complete "fizzle." Indeed, we must hope so, for, with the scanty means in possession of the Cubans, they could make no successful head against the military preparation with which Spain guards her supremacy in the island, and the attempt if made, can only result in public executions, or private murders, confiscations and ruin.

That the power of the United States, if fully put forth, would be sufficient to take Cuba with ease, we have no doubt. Volunteers would flock to the standard, vessels would be on hand and arms be ready, but the half-breed colonists of Cuba will never break the Spanish rule by their own exertions, and if a few Americans go over to assist them, they will most certainly go to their death.

## Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

We learn that the receipts and expenditures of the above Road for the six months ending March 31st, 1859, have been as follows:

Gross Receipts.....	\$236,845 48
Expenditures.....	106,482 77
Net Receipts.....	\$130,362 71

For the same time last year:

Gross Receipts.....	\$237,675 01
Expenditures.....	113,697 99
Net Receipts.....	\$123,977 02

This comparison exhibits a difference in favor of this year, or rather of the first six months of this fiscal year, of \$26,385 69 in net receipt. The amount of Cotton carried these last six months is 5,000 bales in excess of the amount carried during the corresponding six months of last year.

All Goss.—The Asheville News says that "the recent cold weather and heavy frosts have cut off our fruit prospects almost entirely. There may be some apples, but peaches are not to be hoped for." We do not think that any such amount of injury has been done this side of the mountains, certainly not in the Eastern or central portions of the State.

THE NET PROCEEDS.—We learn that R. H. Cowan, Esq., on behalf of a Committee appointed by the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association, has transmitted to Mr. Everett a draft for \$1,091 80, being the proceeds from the delivery of Mr. E.'s Oration at Thalian Hall on Monday night. We think this is fair, not to say liberal. From one to two hundred who were unable to obtain seats in the parquette or dress circle, went away.

## Literary Board.

The members of the above Board will meet in the city of Raleigh on the 3d day of May next. His Excellency, the Governor, is, *ex officio*, the President of the Board.

Fast men, like fast rivers, are generally the shallowest.

For the Journal.  
The Cotton Crop of Edgecombe County, in the year 1858.

The question is often asked. How many bales of cotton does Edgecombe County produce?  
For the purpose of ascertaining, a number of intelligent gentlemen were requested to make out lists of the owners of cotton gins in each precinct, and to enquire of each owner how many bales of cotton, of 400 pounds, of the crop of the growth of the county in 1858 did put up, and to report each gin in each precinct in writing.

The following is the result of each precinct:  
Manor's.....2,796 bales. Barterfield.....163 bales.  
Cherry's.....1,788 " Gay's.....773 "  
Holly Grove.....1,530 " Town.....1,300 "  
Edwards.....2,102 " Rocky Mount.....1,172 "  
Hickory Fork.....290 " Pender's.....931 "  
Conetoe.....1,635 " Tarboro.....857 "  
Sparta.....1,171 " Armstrong.....254 "

Total.....17,608 bales.  
The census of 1840 gives the crop at 1,600 bales; 1850, 3,097 bales; but in the year 1858 we make 17,608 bales, an increase of 400 per cent. These are familiar with the agriculture of the county express a confident belief that the crop at no distant day will be more than doubled. Large tracts of first class land have their native forest growth, and others that have been exhausted have not yet been renovated by the hand of improvement.

A considerable part of the country east of Fishing Creek and Tar River a few years ago was covered with cypress and swamps, interspersed here and there with oak ridges and islands. This is now drained with fourteen leading canals, (four of them to be finished during the present year,) varying from ten to twenty feet in width, and from three and a half to five feet deep, and about four to five miles in length. One of them is three miles long, thirty feet wide and three and a half feet deep; another seven miles long, twenty feet wide and four feet deep; the most usual size is fifteen feet wide and four feet deep. Much of this country is covered with its original forest growth; now the draining is nearly completed, the clearings will advance with greater rapidity. Last year it produced 4,043 bales of cotton; some of our most intelligent and skillful planters have expressed the opinion that it can be made to produce three or four times the amount of the last crop.

Between Tar River and Fishing Creek much valuable land needs to be brought into cultivation, and no doubt exists as to the capacity of this part of the county to double its crop. On the South and West side of Tar River, by far the largest part of the creek, river and swamp lands have been brought into cultivation, and some neighborhoods in a very high state of improvement; in this part of the county are tracts of pine lands, well supplied with muck and marl, which, applied in sufficient quantity to the soil, gives good crops of cotton, both in quantity and quality. There are also large districts of wet flat piney lands with a clay subsoil of equal value when drained and treated in like manner. A stiff clay underlying the clay subsoil requires much labor to open the necessary ditches, and in consequence of the winter freezing, more to keep them in good repair.

During the present year one of our best and most enterprising planters has introduced on a river plantation the system of drainage, which this fine give indicates of perfect success. If a like success is had in the wet flat clay subsoil piney lands, a vast deal will be added to the cotton growing capacity of the lands of the county; so much that I will not venture an estimate of the quantity that would be increased by such a system of drainage.

In the year 1858 many of our best planters made a supply of provisions, and from freight to nine bales (1 cotton) to the most usual size of fifteen feet wide and four feet deep, with the same system of cultivation and manuring, will do as well as Edgecombe. Why then, emigrate to the newer States to make cotton? They in their turn will be exhausted and require manure; then we shall have the advantage of them: our crop requiring less time for cultivation and manuring, will give more time for manuring.

EDGECOMBE.

## For the Journal.

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of the Democracy of Columbus county was held at the Court House in Whiteville, on the 13th inst., and on motion of J. B. Stanly, Marmaduke Powell, Esq., was called upon to act as chairman of the meeting.

The chairman thereupon stated, in a few pertinent remarks, that the meeting had been called for the purpose of taking proper steps for the holding of a County Convention to appoint delegates to meet those of the other counties of this Congressional District in Convention to nominate a candidate for our next ensuing Congress.

On motion of J. W. Ellis, Esq., Messrs. J. B. Stanly and N. L. Williamson were requested to act as secretaries to this meeting.

Pursuant to motion of J. C. Powell, the chairman, then appointed the following gentlemen a committee to draft resolutions for this meeting, viz: J. C. Powell, W. R. Rouse, W. K. Gore, and J. W. Ellis, who, after a short absence, reported through their chairman the proposed resolutions—viz:

1st. Resolved, That we are in favor of holding a District Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent us in the next Congress of the United States.

2d. Resolved, That we will hold a County Convention on the 23d inst., at the Court House, for the purpose of appointing delegates to meet those from the other counties in this Congressional District.

3d. Resolved, That we invite the Democracy of each Captain's district in this county fully to represent themselves in our County Convention, to be held on Saturday, the 23d inst., as above named, at Whiteville, to take such steps in the premises as may be necessary.

4th. Resolved, That notices of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to each election precinct in this county.

5th. Resolved, That these proceedings be forwarded to the *Wilmington Journal* for publication, and that other Democratic papers in this District be requested to copy the same.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the chairman and secretaries, and thereupon the meeting adjourned.

MARMADUKE POWELL, Ch'n.  
J. B. STANLY, N. L. WILLIAMSON, Secretaries.

## From the Register.

Fourth Annual Meeting of the State Educational Association.

The undersigned, according to the authority vested in them by the Constitution of the "State Educational Association" of North Carolina, have fixed upon the time and place of its meeting.

The Association will convene in Newbern at 8 o'clock on the evening of Tuesday the 14th day of June; and the members and all others who take an interest in the cause of education are requested to attend.

The meeting will be opened with an address from the President, and there will be other prepared essays and speeches of which a statement will be published in a few days.

All the railroads in the State will carry delegates for half fare, and it is in contemplation to carry the members and visitors at the close of the meeting on an excursion to the ocean at Beaufort.

C. H. WILEY, J. C. COLE, J. D. CAMPBELL, Ex. Com.

MR. EVERETT'S ORATION.—On Thursday night Mr. Everett delivered his great oration on the life and character of Washington, in the Commons Hall, to the largest and at the same time most intelligent audience we have ever seen assembled here within doors. The galleries and every part of the hall were crowded, and many stood patiently and heard the orator for the space of two hours.

We will not presume to attempt a sketch of this splendid speech. It was great both in itself and in the manner in which it was delivered. There was much, very much both in the speech and in the manner to take and hold captive the imagination, the reason, the understanding; quite as much in the manner, which seemed to us to be perfect, as in anything else. And when we speak of manner we mean appearance, gesticulation, voice, emphasis, expression, the speaking arm and hand, as well as tongue—that *action*, in a word, which constitutes the orator.

Mr. Everett was introduced to the audience in handsome and appropriate terms by Mr. Badger, and was greeted on entering the hall, on rising to speak, with speaking, and when he had concluded, with the most enthusiastic applause.

The trains on Thursday brought large numbers from various parts of the State to hear him. We are sure they do not regret their trip to Raleigh.

Mr. Everett left Raleigh this (Friday) morning for Chapel Hill, where he will deliver his oration to-night. Raleigh Standard.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Three Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP EUROPA.

NEW YORK, April 18th, 1859.—A. M.  
The steamship Europa from Liverpool, arrived here this morning. The Derby administration had been defeated by a large majority on Lord John Russell's resolutions offered as an opposition substitute for the ministerial Reform Bill. It is generally anticipated that the Cabinet will resign.

The place of meeting of the contemplated peace Congress is still unsettled.

The military preparations still continue.

The Paris press was firm.

The second Irish rebellion trial at Tralee had resulted in the conviction of the prisoner, who was sentenced to ten years penal servitude.

The jury in the Belfast case were locked up, unable to agree.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 2d, 1859.

Cotton.—Sales for the week reached 61,000 bales, closed with an improved demand and active market at fully previous rates. Liverpool circulars are conflicting in their statements. Some say partially advanced 1-16 a 3/4d. Stock at Liverpool, 327,000 bales, of which 292,000 bales are American.

Fair Orleans.....8 1/4d.  
Middling Orleans.....7 3/4d.  
Fair Uplands.....7 1/2d.  
Middling Uplands.....7 1/2d.  
Floor is dull. Southern 10s. a 12s. 3/4d. Wheat dull; white 10s. a 10s. 9d. Corn dull. Sugar steady. Yellow is wanted by goods; the market is firm.

Rosin is steady at 4s 6d a 4s 8d.

Spirits Turpentine firm at 41s a 41s 6d.

The Cuban Rumors.

NEW YORK, April 15th, 1859.

The New York Herald of this morning gives an account of the departure of a schooner for Cuba, with Don Jose, alias Hernandez, and others, with the avowed purpose of creating a revolution.

Treaty with Paraguay.

The treaty between the United States and Paraguay was signed at Corrientes on the 9th ult.

CHARLESTON, April 16, 1859.

The Grand Jury in the United States District Court has found true bills against Charles Lamar, R. F. Aiken and other, holding Africans said to have been brought into the country in violation of law.

Treaty with Nicaragua.

The Cass-Irissari treaty, as ratified by Nicaragua, has reached Washington.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Postoffice Department having printed blank forms, to be severally filled up with the amounts of its indebtedness to the mail contractors. They are in the nature of certificates, and intended to serve as a basis for loans until Congress shall relieve the present pecuniary embarrassment of the department.

As Mr. Bowman's resignation of the office of Superintendent of Public Printing will not take place till the first of May, various gentlemen are pressed for the place, among them Col. Joseph Severns, of Philadelphia.

The Washington Republican Association to-night celebrated, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Jefferson's birthday. There was a full band of music, and Francis P. Blair presided. Many French read the declaration of independence, and Daniel R. Goodloe, late of North Carolina, delivered the oration.

There is such information in this city as leaves no doubt of a well laid scheme for inciting a revolution in Cuba. It is not known that the government has been officially informed of the fact.

Interesting from the Paraguay Negotiations.—Peaceable Prospects—Restrictions in Government Departments.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Private dates have been received in this city from Montevideo of 6th February. Flag-officer Shubrick and Commissioner Bowlin arrived at Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, on the 25th of March, and were courteously received.

No objections were made to the Fulton passing the forts, which looked quite formidable. If peace measures prevailed, the squadron expected to be on its way home in six weeks from that date. All the vessels had arrived except the *Colo*, which was raised in the harbor. Orders were given today, at the Post Office Department, to prohibit drinking and smoking in office hours, upon the penalty of removal from office for infraction of the rule. In some of the offices there are yet more stringent regulations in restraint of personal liberty.

Removal of Invasion of Cuba.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—The *Ledger's* correspondent in New York speaking of the Cuban revolutionary report, gives the following facts in regard thereto, he says are worthy of credence:

On the 25th of March, the barque *Giga* sailed from New York to Havana. She was captained by the Mora Brothers, and there is every reason to believe she had on board 100 filibusters with a full supply of arms and ammunition. Next day the brig *Mazatlan* cleared for Fernandez, Florida. It is suspected she also had filibusters on board. The principal partner of Mora Brothers is related to General Goicouria, who is reported to have sailed on the steamship *Calahua*. The Spanish minister is in New York, and is sorely troubled in relation to the *Giga*.

Senior Mata, the Mexican Minister.

New Orleans, April 15.—Senior Mata has been notified by Secretary Gadsden that he will be recognized as Mexican minister on his return to Washington. He leaves on Saturday or Monday for the capital.

Important from Jamaica.

Insurance of the Blacks.—Troops Dispatched Against the Opinion of His Fellow-Negroes.

The Courier des Etats Unis has a private correspondence from Kingston, Jamaica, dated March 23d, from which we translate the following:

"Encouraged by the aid of their neighbors, the Haytiens, our blacks appear also disposed to attempt a revolution. In the parish of Westmoreland has recently imposed a heavy tax, to which the negro population are not willing to submit. Some of the disaffected raised the standard of revolt and entered the little village of Savannah, where they destroyed some property. The police having arrested four or five of the ringleaders their partners, far from being discouraged, continued their work of destruction, menacing with fire the City Hall, if the prisoners were not released. Informed of these facts, Governor Darling has dispatched against the revolt a body of five hundred men, under the command of Col. Whittfield.

"As these troops were marching towards the place of embarkment, they met a long file of carts, upon which were perched a number of blacks, armed with bludgeons, and the sound of the drums and trumpets. These people blocked up the passage from the soldiers, and the colonel ordered them to retire. His order producing no effect, it was necessary to unsheathe the weapons, and the sword of Colonel Whittfield, which probably had not seen the light since the battle of Waterloo, fell upon the shoulders of more than one of the poor wretches.

"Solonques, who had been by, heard their exploits from his window. Far from grieving over the strokes under which the negroes suffered, he contemplated the scene with evident delight. 'Ah,' cried he, 'the whites begin to understand how negroes must be treated; sweet words are not for them; they need blows and knocks.' Solonques evidently adheres to his own system, and this misfortune has not yet cured him of his delusions."

Broke Jail.

Bill, a slave, the property of Mr. Baker, (one of the Big Swamp Negroes) who was convicted of burglary and sentenced to be hanged on the 29th inst., at Lumberton, Robeson County, broke jail on the night of the 12th. He was accompanied by another negro, a runaway. It appears that they were in some way provided by an evil disposed person with files, or had them in their possession—with them they managed to cut the bars of their cage in the cell, and after having done this picked through a brick wall over 18 inches thick. Quite an excitement prevailed in Lumberton. It is expected they will make good their escape.—*Ray Carolinian*, 16th inst.

Cool.—The weather may be so considered.

COST OF THE BRITISH ARMY.—From statistics collected by the New York Daily News, it appears that the pay and allowances of the English army (exclusive of divisions specially provided for) is estimated at \$20,000,000. To this add \$3,000,000 for extras which are not particularized; \$6,000,000 for provisions and other articles under the saving head of "de charges;" \$4,000,000 for warlike stores; \$4,200,000 for barracks; \$3,500,000 for artisans' wages; \$2,000,000 for clothing and such like necessities; \$1,800,000 for manufacturing establishments and their "incidentals;" \$2,000,000 for fortifications; \$1,000,000 for what are called "civil buildings," and about the same sum for educational uses, and then nearly \$3,000,000 for all other "de charges." But beyond this you have to count in for "non-effective services;" \$5,000,000 to old pensioners; \$3,000,000 to reduced officers, and sundry other sums amounting to a couple of millions of dollars for rewards, widows' pensions, allowances, &c. All together the estimates foot up \$57,840,000 for the sustenance of the ordinary army establishment of Britain for one year.

The Duke of Cambridge, as Commander-in-Chief of the home army—a post which is a sinecure—receives \$20,000, which, with his receipts as one of the blood royal, swells his annual income to \$100,000. The man who does the real work of the Commander-in-Chief at the Horse Guards, receives only \$10,000 a year. The annual cost of the British navy is about \$46,000,000. But both navy and army are worth to Great Britain all they come to, and if the drainage from her treasury is large, she has at least the satisfaction of knowing that it goes, instead of being plucked and plundered by the wholesale, like the United States, for the benefit of private speculators, without receiving a single public benefit or advantage of any kind in return.

The Two Temperaments.

People can be reduced to two classes—the morose and misanthropic, and those who are all sunshine and happiness, those that seem born to laugh alike at happiness and misery, who go through the world as if sent upon an agreeable errand; and those on the other hand, who always look and speak as if they had conceived some dislike to the world in their infancy, and were bound to carry their resentment with them to the grave with them. We meet with some one of each of the classes every day. One we greet as we do the warm sunshine of heaven, and we experience in his society the highest happiness that life can afford;